

**80862. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.**

From Japan. Bulblets collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 22, 1929.

No. 850. Natsu Kusa, Kampara Mura, Watarai Gun, Miye Ken, June 27, 1929. A very fine wild species bearing pink flowers.

**80863. CURCUMA sp. Zinziberaceae.**

From Java. Rootstocks collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour Expedition. Received June 28, 1926. Numbered in July, 1929.

No. 789. Obtained in the native market at Soerabaya, May 17, 1926. A gingerlike plant up to 3 feet high, with large leaves and spikes, a foot long, of purplish yellow flowers with reddish yellow bracts.

**80864. TERMINALIA CHEBULA Retz. Combretaceae.**

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by J. E. Leslie, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received July 13, 1929.

A large deciduous tree, native to northern India, Burma, and Ceylon, with oval-elliptic leaves about 5 inches long and terminal racemes of white flowers. The ovoid, leathery fruits are the black myrobalan of commerce, which is one of the most valuable tanning materials of India.

For previous introduction see No. 66157.

**80865 and 80866.**

From Lamac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received July 18, 1929.

**80865. EUGENIA CURRANII C. B. Robinson. Myrtaceae. Lipoti.**

From the Lamac Experiment Station. A handsome vigorous tree, native to the Philippine Islands, about 30 feet high, with a gnarled trunk and tortuous branches and dark-green, shining leaves. The fruits are in clusters of 20 to 50 on the bare boughs or between the leaves on the larger twigs; the individual fruit is about the size of a grape with thin, smooth, dark-red skin and white, dry, crisp flesh, with a flavor like that of the crab apple. The seed is comparatively large. The fruit is probably best suited for making preserves and jelly.

For previous introduction see No. 60974.

**80866. EUPHORIA DIDYMA Blanco. Sapindaceae.**

*Alpay*. From the Lamac Experiment Station. A small attractive tree, up to 50 feet high, with compound leaves made up of prominently veined leathery lanceolate leaflets and compact terminal clusters of small flowers followed by greenish warty fruits an inch in diameter, having a shell-like rind and juicy sweet translucent pulp inclosing a large seed. Native to the Philippine Islands.

**80867 to 80869.**

From Jerusalem, Palestine. Seeds presented by the director of the Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries. Received July 18, 1929.

**80867 to 80869—Continued.****80867. COLCHICUM DECAISNEI Boiss. Melanthiaceae.**

A variety, native to Syria, with rosy lilac flowers which appear without the leaves in late October. It differs very little from *Colchicum lactum*, which, in turn, is much like *C. autumnale*.

For previous introduction see No. 77476.

**80868. IRIS ATROPURPUREA Baker. Iridaceae. Blackpurple iris.**

An oncocyclus iris with linear leaves about 6 inches long and a stem 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a single flower. The oblong outer segments, 2 inches long, are purplish black with a yellow patch in the throat and a yellow, black-tipped beard. The inner segments are larger, of the same color, and are veined. It is native to Syria.

**80869. IRIS PALAESTINA (Baker) Boiss. Iridaceae.**

Bulbs of a winter-flowering iris, closely related to *Iris caucasica*, with falcate leaves 3 to 9 inches long and a very short stem, bearing one to three flowers. These are pale yellow tinged with lilac; the outer segments are oblong with auriculate claws, and the narrowly lanceolate inner segments are very minute. Native to Palestine.

**80870. LITCHI PHILIPPINENSIS Radlk. Sapindaceae.**

From Bataan, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received July 19, 1929.

From the Lamac Experiment Station.

For previous introduction and description see No. 80855.

**80871. LITCHI PHILIPPINENSIS Radlk. Sapindaceae.**

From Botolan, Subic, Zambales, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by the Bureau of Forestry, Manila, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 22, 1929.

*Alupag amo*.

For previous introduction and description see No. 80855.

**80872 to 80875.**

From China. Offshoots obtained from F. A. McClure, Curator, Herbarium of the Lingnan University, Canton. Received April 10, 1929. Numbered in July, 1929.

**80872. BAMBUSA sp. Poaceae. Bamboo.**

No. 1098. Originally from Heunglo-keuk, Kwangtung, March, 1925. *Wong chuk*. A sympodial type of bamboo cultivated for its thin-walled culms which are used in weaving, rope making, and somewhat in the manufacture of a cheap grade of paper for ceremonial purposes. The variety is widely distributed in the Province and is most extensively cultivated in the Kwonglung district of western Kwangtung. The mature culms reach a height of 24 feet and a circumference of 5 inches. The nodes are not prominent and the culms are very upright in habit.